



SILVER TEA SETS

The furnishings of a home are not complete these days without a Silver Tea Service, but our low prices make it easy for every home to now possess one. Best Quality Silver \$16.50 | Afternoon Tea Sets, the same quality but smaller in design \$12.50

Challoner & Mitchell

SATURDAY BARGAINS AUSTRALIAN CANNED MEATS

CURRIED CHICKEN, 1-lb. TIN
ROAST CHICKEN, 1-lb. TIN
BOILED RABBIT, 2-lb. TIN
BOILED MUTTON, 2-lb. TIN
SHEEP TONGUES, 1-lb. TIN
} 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
The Independent Cash Grocers.

USE

Elaterite Roofing

Fire Proof, Water Proof, Won't Rust, Won't Rot.
Samples and Particulars Upon Application.

The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 618

Coach Painters

Japan Colors and Varnishes.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort St.

CEREBOS
NUTRITIVE
..... TABLE SALT
(CEREBOS LIMITED), LONDON.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Wholesale.

R. P. RITHET CO., LTD.

TAN SAN
MINERAL WATER
Bottled in Japan.
Pints and Splits

Hudson's Bay Company, Agents

Paint your roof with fire-proof paint and be safe
—FOR SALE BY—
Nicholles & Renouf Ltd.

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

Little savings on many little things soon run into dollars.
You can prove **HASTIE'S FAIR** We carry the most
this by buying at **HASTIE'S FAIR** complete stock of
enamel and tinware in the city. 77 Government Street

Have You Tried Whole Wheat Flour Yet?
It makes a real Health Food. Made from wheat as nature formed it, and contains all the nutriment of the Wheat Berry. The P. & K. Brand is absolutely pure.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LTD.

First Fight Described

Correspondent Witnesses Opening of Japanese Bombardment at LiaoYang.

The Scene Lit by Glare of Flame Splitting Batteries After Darkness.

Grand Pyrotechnic Display Made by Thousands of Bursting Shells.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—A delayed despatch to the Official Messenger from LiaoYang under date of August 31st, gives some details of the fighting from August 20th. The despatch fails, however, to throw additional light on the state of telegraphic communication, which had arrived Thursday morning, too late for publication. Nevertheless, it is among the last communications before the suspension of press messages. The despatch indicates that the Russians were holding out well, and probably could not be dislodged without General Kuroki's flank movements. The correspondent states that he was with a battery on Koulack hill, to the left of the railway line at dawn Monday when the Japanese guns opened.

"It was," he continues, "a simultaneous salute by hundreds of guns, and during the first hour the firing was simply terrific. We were under a perfect rain of shells and splinters. The Japanese did not seem to know the country or the location of our defences, so they constantly shifted their batteries, trying to search out our positions."

"It was in the course of these manoeuvres that Koulack hill became an object of interest to the Japanese artillery men. The sight was a beautiful but terrifying one. Although we were masked and tolerably protected, the side of our hill was rent and torn by bursting shells, dirt, dust and rocks filled the air and sand and smoke hung like a golden halo overhead. We watched the shells fall upon the ruins of the thousand year old watch tower, where they completed the ravages of the centuries. The Japanese tried to enflame us from a village on the right. Here we had the advantage of having the ridge completely smothered with shells. Consequently the Japanese withdrew hurriedly. A second attempt to enflame us was made at 10 o'clock in the morning, but again it failed. We swept the Chinese cornfields, when the fire came, and turned out the Japanese gunners like a nest of angry wasps. Our rifle brigade held the village of Maleting against that position, time and again, until our reserves swept down and cleared the front at the point of the bayonet."

"The roar of the fight was not stopped by darkness. The scene became infinitely more beautiful as the hills were lighted by the glare from shellsplitting batteries, which had been scarcely visible in the light. Each of the thousands of shells became a pyrotechnic spectacle, while lines of fire cracked and quivered back and forth where the infantry was holding our trenches against the creeping Japanese columns. The latter had almost reached the trenches of the 24th regiment, aided by the darkness. The men, who were at supper, dropped their soup and black bread, turned out quickly and drove off the Japanese with their bayonets. Then they returned to their sadly needed meal. The fighting on Tuesday was heavy on the right flank. A spy captured while attempting to pass the lines, said the Japanese guard division suffered terribly."

IT FORCE MEAT FAMINE.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—"A meat famine will be forced at all costs. It is the best weapon with which to fight the trust packers, although it may not be welcomed by the independents," in these words President Donnelly today declared a boycott against all meat and announced that union men will quit all packing establishments today regardless of where live stock is secured.

TRANSPORT FOR MANILA.

Carries Over \$1,000,000 in New Philippine Pesos.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The United States army transport Thomas sailed today for Honolulu, Guam and Manila with about 300 army recruits, under command of Maj. F. O. Johnson; a large number of cabin passengers, and newly coined gold. Her cargo consists of 4,000 tons of army supplies.

FAIL RUN BLOCKADE.

Russians Carrying Orders to Port Arthur Are Captured.

Chefoo, Sept. 2.—It is reported here upon good authority that the Japanese have captured some Russian officers bound for Port Arthur with important papers. These officers left Mukden and attempted to get into Port Arthur by junk. For some time past a Japanese torpedo boat had been at sea watching for this junk, and, according to the report, she overtook it at 1 o'clock this morning and took the officers, the papers and the junk into Port Dalny.

AFTER FUGITIVE CREWS.

Japanese Warships Waiting to Capture Men of Askold and Destroyer.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—A Japanese torpedo boat entered the harbor at 11:30 today. Repair work of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi had been stopped by order of the British minister, the dock at which the repairs are being made being owned by British citizens. China has ordered that the paroled crews of the Askold and Grozovoi return to Russia. The Japanese consul today notified the consuls of neutral nations that any ships the Askold and Grozovoi aboard will be captured by the Japanese warships still outside the harbor at Shanghai.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Accident Ties Up Northern Pacific Trafle at Drummond.

Misoula, Mont., Sept. 2.—As a result of a rear-end collision between west-bound Northern Pacific freights Nos. 53 and 59, at Drummond, at 7:30 o'clock today, twelve freight cars are in the ditch, 300 feet of track is torn up and traffic has been delayed by eight or ten hours. No lives were lost and no one was injured. While No. 59 was switching in the yards train No. 53 went into its rear end running at full speed.

All trains are stalled on either side of the wreck, while a large wrecking crew and the wrecker from Misoula are at work clearing the break.

Russian Casualties Said To Be Thirty Thousand

A Fearful Death Roll Attending Recent Fighting---
German Experts Inclined to View LiaoYang
As the Sedan of the Campaign.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Military specialists treat the news from LiaoYang as indicating a Great Battle, a reverse, which with the railway cut and bad roads, may be turned into a rout. As today is being celebrated as the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, frequent allusions were made by editorial writers to the possibility of LiaoYang being the Sedan of the east and parallels were drawn between the two situations. The semi-official North German Gazette alone regards General Kuropatkin as saving his position by as skillful a retirement as possible.

Continued and dogged confidence in General Kuropatkin is noticeable in many quarters and the public generally, as well as many of the military authorities, absolutely believe that LiaoYang has not been abandoned, or if it has been abandoned that General Kuropatkin is now in a better position to make a stand north of Taitsie river.

There may be an air of confidence at Peterhoff, but an official who saw the Emperor Friday afternoon said his majesty was extremely confident and in good spirits.

Experts who are familiar with the intricate defences constructed north of the Taitsie by General Velikhoff, one of Russia's foremost engineers, believe that the Japanese have almost an impossible task in attacking Kuropatkin's present defences.

The Japanese are facing an almost impossible attack, especially with their forces divided by the river.

Advices reaching Tokio say that the Taitsie is flooded and it cannot be forded, and therefore, as pointed out in the Associated Press despatch from St. Petersburg, "the river itself forms an important factor in the general scheme of Russian defence."

Despatches from both Russian and Japanese sources indicate that the troops on both sides are jaded and weary after so many days' fighting, and it is pointed out that in consequence temporary lull in the active struggle would not be surprising.

A despatch at Tokio says that great fires are raging in LiaoYang, "believed to result from Japanese shelling or from the efforts of the Russians to destroy their stores preparatory to the evacuation of LiaoYang, with the additional hope of using it as a future Japanese base." The opinion prevails in the Japanese capital that the Russian casualties in the recent fighting will reach 30,000. While the Russian losses of August 31 and September 1 are given in official reports as 5,000 killed or wounded, the report from Marshal Oyama that he was engaged on Thursday with the Russian centre would indicate that at least a portion of Kuropatkin's army was still on the south bank of the river.

It is not definitely stated that the Japanese have occupied LiaoYang.

IT IS A TEMPORARY LULL.

As communicated to the press, the despatch received by the Emperor from General Kuropatkin states that an artillery battle proceeded until the hour of sending it, that the Russians were retiring upon their main positions, that General Kuroki was attacking the Russians left of the Taitsie river, and that the railroad station, which is situated a mile northwest of LiaoYang, had been set on fire by Japanese shells, that the station had been transferred across the river to a point on the north bank, that Kuropatkin had passed in review the Third Siberian corps under General Ivannoff, which suffered greatly in the earlier stages of the battle on the east front, and finally that the Russian losses were 5,000 killed or wounded.

The Russian correspondent of the Associated Press at LiaoYang, in a despatch dated August 31, says: "The Russian balloon corps has been or the greatest service throughout these several days fighting in locating the Japanese advance through the thick cover of Chinese cornfields, where the Japanese forces have been massed in the neighborhood of Heyingtao, 12 miles northeast of LiaoYang, where it was fierily assaulted by General Kuroki at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The result of this fighting is not known. It is General Kuroki wins and strikes the flank of the retreating Russian army and reaches the railroad, it will place

Russia in a serious predicament. Yesterday the Japanese managed to inflict seriously upon the train service from LiaoYang. They used some guns captured from the Russians, together with some of their own, to bombard the railroad station at LiaoYang, thus preventing the entraining of Russian troops. Few details of the pursuit of the Russian right have been received here.

It is evident that the Russians are moving back slowly, contesting the ground and shielding their movements as far as possible.

Nothing concerning the actual occupation of LiaoYang has been received here; official despatches indicate that the Russians were still in possession of this (Friday) morning.

The list of casualties in the fighting before LiaoYang is growing and the indications are that it will prove to be the bloodiest battle since the Franco-Prussian war. The calculations of casualties must include the loss since August 23, for the contest has been practically continuous since then. The Japanese have already reported over 25,000 men killed and wounded.

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A BIG MEETING OF THE MACCABEES

Triennial Conference at Detroit
of the Supreme Hive of
the World.

At the request of Mrs. Harriet B. Spofford, of the local order, Ladies of the Macabees, the following, from a recent issue of the Seattle Times, is published:

There recently assembled in the city of Detroit a most notable body of women, whose deliberations are bound to have an influence upon the home life of all civilized countries.

The members of this body were representative, forcible, and cultured women—well educated and wise. They came from every state in this Union and from the territories and provinces in Canada. They were in every sense choice women. They were able to offer motions and discuss them—and each woman there was a clear-cut individual, competent to do her own thinking and courageous to the point of standing alone in defense of her convictions if necessary.

This convention was the "Triennial meeting of the Supreme Hive of the Ladies of the Macabees of the World," which is the seventh largest fraternal beneficiary society in North America—the other six being composed of men.

Society is in the evolution period, but something fraternalism among the number have progressed beyond the experimental stage.

When the Unit first awoke to the fact that he could not live unto himself, he began to cast about for some way to better his condition. His struggles were tedious, and the road strewn with the wreckage of many a fair hope.

During the last century, however, the Unit has forged ahead; and precisely as nations have sought alliances offensive and defensive, have individuals sought alliances with others of their own rank—which has resulted in the mighty movement known as fraternalism.

Whether fraternal orders are the best bulwark of safety that can be devised for the wage-earning man or woman, no one can state positively; only this do we know that under existing conditions, if a wage-earner is in good standing in a sound fraternal beneficiary order, he has no fear of the wolf at the door, either for himself or his family.

The significant thing about this convention of women was that they determined to know every difficulty that might possibly arise. So they summoned one of the best-known actuaries—Mr. Landis—and with note book in hand they proved every statement he made; and then proceeded to do what honest women might be expected to do—provide for a possible danger before the danger had time to show its head.

There are millions of fraternalists in the United States—and to these men and women the lodge room is the place of meeting, toward which they look with pleasure.

To the wage-earning woman it is often the only bright spot in her life of daily grind.

The Lodge ritual contemplates no class distinction; standing before the altar the rich woman breathes precisely the same vow as the wage-earner! Their interests are one! They become very much interested in each other! And so it comes about that a well-ordered lodge room is educational and helps women to find themselves.

Developed upon investigation that a very large per cent. of the delegates at that convention had had years of training as field workers in the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; that fifteen years ago it was the finest training school for women in England.

Lillian M. Hollister, supreme commander, and Bina M. West, supreme record keeper of the L. O. T. Ms., are both graduates of that school. As district president, Mrs. Hollister developed the traits that make her the splendid leader she now is. In that school Miss West saw the opportunity of wider usefulness in woman's work; and it goes without argument that these women have no exception.

At present the order which they represent counts in its membership thousands of the best women of the Dominion of Canada, and now the order invades England—being the first fraternal beneficiary organization operated by women to establish in Europe.

It is significant that while the commerce of the nation is extending its lines to every known port, the women of this nation are sending forth humanitarian lines to the home life everywhere. Nor is this a new thing; in international amity the homes of monarchial and republican governments are to be protected from one common treasury. Little wonder is it that the press gave the matter most favorable mention, or that they should have referred to the under-taking as a milestone on the highway of world-wide good will!

Miss Jessie Ackerman and Miss Ada Murett, two women who have been several times around the world, and have enviable reputations as platform orators and magazine writers, will have charge of the week's entertainment. They have the entire to the home; they are pupit favorites; they have had years of experience, and best of all, are devotedly enthusiastic in the new undertaking.

One of the prettiest sights of that convention was when the Canadian women, under the British flag, and the American women, under the Stars and Stripes, sang "God Save the King" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Then followed a most remarkable scene—a scene that, whoever witnessed the song, fingered—saw one displayed the flags of Ireland, Germany and France, and as the flags were borne around the hall women kissed them. They were thinking of their home land. Memory was taking them back across the years! The strain was intense. Some were weeping—others were laughing—and then suddenly a German woman began to sing "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

Then followed a grouping of the flags, and under them stood Mrs. Hollister, smiling and smiling, and Miss Murett, deciding that by the time they met again there would be a fine representation from England, and that the women must not rest until the order was placed around the world.

MARION B. BAXTER.

Bachelors define marriage and misery as synonymous.

GREATHY VALUED BY THE MINERS

The Extraordinary Healing and Antiseptic Powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Especially throughout the mining sections of British Columbia Dr. Chase's Ointment has an enormous sale. As a positive cure for piles, as well as all sorts of skin troubles, it is much appreciated by miners.

Mr. John S. Van Allen, Shirley, B. C., states: "I came here from Ottawa about ten years ago, and have made it a point to keep Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven of constant value, and two boxes of it has entirely cured me of an attack of eczema. I consider this Ointment a wonderful preparation."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60¢, box, of all dealers, or by mail. Bates & Co., Toronto, the patent and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Figures Showing Trade at This Port During Month of August.

Customs statistics for the port of Victoria during the month of August are as follows:

Duty.....	\$70,100.28
Chinese revenue.....	22,00
Other revenue.....	54.85
Total.....	\$70,244.13
Exports—Domestic.....	41,438
Exports—Foreign.....	8,005
Total.....	\$40,443
Importations—Dutiable.....	\$19,428
Importations—Free.....	64,128
Total.....	\$83,556
Total.....	\$259,280

The inland revenue for the port of Victoria during the month of August amounted to \$18,724.21, as compared with \$10,446.52 collected during the same period last year. The returns for the month just ended follow: Spirits, \$12,938.77; malt, \$1,045.84; tobacco, \$2,003.76; raw leaf tobacco, \$208.14; cigars, \$756.59, and other receipts, \$207.05.

THE FINNISH COLONY.

Market Required for Hemlock Lumber

Head of Colony in the City.

According to Matti Kurkila, chief of the Finland colony of Malakoff, that community is in a fairly prosperous condition at the present time. Mr. Kurkila is in the city on the colony's business and is looking for a market for the hemlock lumber produced at Sointula, the town of the settlement.

The sawmill there is in good order and running steadily and the lumber is said to be of a very good class.

The lumber used by the islanders of an English-speaking trader is at present a British lady, but the people are anxious to give their children the advantage of an English education. The islanders have plenty of hay and grain for the cattle during the winter months and have excellent gardens in the redeemed swamp lands, where the rich soil grows excellent vegetables.

Among other things, the colonists are engaged in the erection of two bridges in North Vancouver. The men cut the lumber and provide the labor and the money is paid into the treasury of the colony.

TO DEAL WITH A V. W. & Y. APPLICATION

Railway Commission will Hold Session in Court House
Today.

Contrary to expectations there will be a session of the railway commission here. The commission will sit in the court house at 11 o'clock this morning. The matter to be dealt with is not one affecting Victoria or the island, but is an application by the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company for additional lands in Vancouver for terminal purposes.

Mr. Aulay Morrison, K. C. M. P., will appear for the company and owners of the properties involved will be represented respectively by Messrs. Cowan, Cane and King.

The V. W. & Y. Company had arranged to bring the application before the commission here in expectation that a session would be held in any event, and Mr. Morrison only heard there would be no sitting here while on his way over. However, the commissioners, when approached, consented to hold a special session in order to deal with the matter.

Mr. John Hendry, president of the road, arrived with Mr. Morrison last evening and will attend the sitting.

Monkey Brand Soap made 33 copper like red, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

THE G. T. P. TERMINUS.

A Mainland View as Expressed by the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Among not a few people in British Columbia the question as to the location of the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is at the present time exciting not a little attention, says the News-Advertiser. The possibility of making profitable real estate speculations is, of course, the cause of this interest. At nearly every possible point on the coast where the terminus might be located, speculators have taken up land in one way or another, according to the circumstances. Many of them in the natural course of things must be disappointed, and it is quite possible that the ultimate selection by the officials of the railway company may surprise most of those who had hoped to make money by fortunate anticipation of the location of the terminus. It is tolerably certain that the railway company will expect to benefit by the selection which it will make and use precautions to preserve the secrecy of its decision in the matter until it has taken steps to guard its own interests. Still there is scope for speculation by private individuals, and no one will dare to say that any pecuniary advantage that such may reap—say the result of their sagacity and enterprise.

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VICTORIA AND THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Correspondent of Seattle
Paper indulges in Some
Speculation.

The Seattle Times of yesterday publishes the following from a Victoria correspondent:

Victoria, B. C., Wednesday, Aug. 31. Victoria will be the passenger headquarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. There is no doubt now expressed on that point, owing to several broad hints which were dropped by members of the party with President Hayes last week at Vancouver, when the railway official was on his way north to Port Simpson on the government steamer. Queen.

Only in this way can the Grand Trunk hope to compete on equal terms with the Canadian Pacific railway, and, according to latest advices the Grand Trunk is going to do it, cost what it may.

There is more Catarach in this section of the country than other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local remedies, pronounced it incurable. Then has proved otherwise, to wit, a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarach Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses of 10 drops to a constitutional cure. It acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. W. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In fact on this battle ground two of the biggest railway and transportation companies in America will meet and Victoria will benefit enormously from the contest.

Another report is that the Grand Trunk has an agreement with the Allan Line Steamship Company to maintain a service of turbine ocean liners between Port Simpson and the Asiatic ports. The scheme as outlined here by men who claim to know it, is that the Grand Trunk will buy the Aquinault & Nanaimo Railways, extend it at once to the northern end of the island, run a line of swift ferry steamers from Hardy bay across the sound to Port Simpson, and so cut down the time of travel from Seattle or Victoria by something like two days.

Only in this way can the Grand Trunk hope to compete on equal terms with the Canadian Pacific railway, and, according to latest advices the Grand Trunk is going to do it, cost what it may.

There is more Catarach in this section of the country than other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local remedies, pronounced it incurable. Then has proved otherwise, to wit, a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarach Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses of 10 drops to a constitutional cure. It acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. W. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Under and by virtue of two warrants of execution issued out of the County Court of Vancouver in an action, F. Rubowitz vs. K. Ida and K. Tahlopa, to me directed, I have seized and taken possession of 1114 cords of cordwood, and will offer the same for sale, the same now lies near Fernwood, north end of Salt Spring Island, on Tuesday next, September 6, at 10:30 a. m. in front of my office, Bastion Street, Victoria. Particulars can be obtained at my office.

TERMS OF SALE.

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Cop-

ings, etc., at lowest prices, consist-

ent with first-class stock and work-

manship.

A. STEWART,

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

"The Pierrots"

ENGLISH SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS,
Will Perform at the

DALLAS HOTEL

—ON—

MONDAY, SEPT. 5TH

AT 8:30 P.M.

Anyone in search of a bright entertain-

ment should not miss this chance. A col-

lection will be taken during the perform-

ance.

TWO MATINEES TODAY

Grand Theatre

JOHNSON STREET.

Cockatoo Circus

AND BIG BILL BESIDES.

DOORS OPEN 2 P. M.

FIRST PERFORMANCE 2:30.

DON'T MISS IT

THE EDISON THEATRE

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

BILL OF WEEK:

AUGUST 29TH, 1904

VIE MEXICAN TRIO.

QUEEN & ROSS.

KEHOU & RAINER.

Illustrated Song: "The Face in the Fire Light."

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

WALTER KELLOGG, Manager.

SAVOY THEATRE

W. G. STEVENSON, MGR.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.



NOTICE

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will hold a public reception in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, on Monday, the 5th instant at 10 p.m.

The entrance to the building for the general public will be at the door to the left of the main gates (the usual public entrance).

The dressing room for ladies will be the Maple and Cedar committee rooms.

The dressing room for gentlemen will be the members' cloak room.

Dressing room for the officers of the Army, Navy and Militia will be in the Dining Hall behind the Legislative Chamber.

The Speaker's room and that adjoining it will be reserved for the use of Their Excellencies.

By Command,

R. B. POWELL,
Private Secretary.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

It is not our intention to discuss the personnel of the railway commission, the members of which are at present in the city of Victoria. Everybody knows that the Hon. Mr. Blair, the former Minister of Railways, is what is known as a strong man, and his colleague, Dr. Mills, is a man of generally wide information, having presumably a knowledge of the conditions which come within the purview of the necessary investigations. We wish simply to refer to the gratifying fact that at Victoria, where in years gone by, there has been a good deal of complaint in regard to railway discrimination, etc., and on the Island of Vancouver generally there is not a single complaint to be laid before the commission, which consequently will not hold a session in this city. We do not know to what cause to attribute this remarkable immunity from complaint but evidently the transportation companies on this Island are giving satisfaction. We look upon it as a good omen for the future, and trust that such a satisfactory state of affairs may long continue.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN ALASKA

Some time ago we published the statement that large shipments of rails had been made to Alaska in connection with the construction of the Alaska Central Railroad, which is evidence that considerable development is going on in that country, which adjoins our own Canadian Yukon. The Alaska Central Railroad has its tidewater terminus at the head of Resurrection Bay, an arm of Cook's Inlet, and is being pushed forward into the interior. It is in operation for a distance of ten miles, and we are informed on the authority of a San Francisco paper that financial arrangements have been made for its extension to the Matanuska coal field in the Shushishin valley, 150 miles from the seaboard. The primary object of the construction of the line, we are told, is to open up the coal fields and provide an outlet for the output on the coast.

There are copper deposits, also, located adjacent to its route, whose development will be facilitated by its construction. The plans of the promoters of the enterprise includes its ultimate extension into the Tanana valley to a point on the central reaches of the Yukon River. In this way the very heart of the Territory will be tapped. It promises to have an important influence on the future settlement of the interior of Alaska, as much of the land along which the route has been laid is valuable for the pasture of stock and suited for the raising of the harder grains and vegetables.

The systematic settlement of Alaska is largely dependent on the construction of railroads to facilitate the communication between the interior and the sea. Several lines have been projected, including the Alaska Central. Two of them are in the course of development. The Council City and Solomon River Railroad is opening up the mineral lands on the Seward peninsula. This system will ultimately connect all the principal mineralized areas and centres of population and mining throughout the Solomon River, Council City, Ophir Creek, Bluestone, York and Nome regions with the tidewater and vessel transportation at Solomon River, Grantley harbor, Port Clarence and Good Hope Bay. When this is done the peninsula will be practically gridironed with rails and susceptible of the highest development industrially.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

As an indication of the feeling that is being developed in the eastern part of the United States it is announced by the New York Herald that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has been asked not to take part as a speaker in the Presidential election campaign. The reason given is that Senator Lodge is a strong opponent of reciprocity with Canada, and that the movement for reciprocity has gained such headway in New England as to make it dangerous. But we know, too, that it has advanced so far in the United States generally that the Democrats have incorporated it as a plank in their platform. The St. John Sun states that Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, well known as a financial promoter of enterprises in Cape Breton, has taken lead in the agitation, and the New York Herald says that 67,000 Republicans in Massachusetts alone have signed petitions in favor of reciprocity. For this reason President Roosevelt has decided to suppress Mr. Lodge, who for some years has been a strong opponent of reciprocity. The question does not excite the same interest in Canada as it did formerly when our people were practically begging for favors from the United States. It was then that United States leaders like James G. Blaine took a high and

mighty stand and treated contemptuously all advances made by Canada in that direction. Mr. Blaine represented a large section of politicians whose idea was to bring Canada into the union by a process of "freezing out." In other words, they said "as long as Canada is part of Great Britain we cannot treat with her." The policy of the United States was for many years opposed to all commercial reciprocity, and the course pursued was incidentally accompanied by many irritating phases. It was thought that Canada could not live apart from the United States, and there was a general feeling that it was the unavoidable destiny of the Dominion to become merged into that country. Canada, however, tired of seeking favors south of the line, exploited new markets and inaugurated a new policy, which has placed her on an independent commercial footing. We doubt if the people of Canada will now look with favor upon reciprocity, certainly not so strongly as before, and even if they do, are in an advantageous position to dictate their own terms. From many points, however, it is gratifying to know that Canada has at last practically forced the United States to a recognition of its position on the north American continent as a factor to be dealt with on equal terms.

A. G. T. P. TERMINUS.

The News-Advertiser in a somewhat oracular fashion discusses the considerations involved in a Pacific Coast terminus, and in the course of its remarks says:

To suggest to that management at the present time that it should run a line to the south and locate a terminus in this part of the Province, is simply to show that we are entirely ignorant of the particular immediate aims and designs of the management of the new railway. It has all it can do for some years to stretch its line to this coast. When that is accomplished it may deserve attention to branch lines and feeders. Our policy meanwhile should be to take steady steps to secure a predominant share in the north coastwise and other trade which the construction of the new railway and the flow of population into Northern British Columbia will bring into existence. That is sound business policy. Asking now for a southern terminus is like crying for the moon.

It might not be amiss to suggest that one man is just as apt to know as much of the aims and designs of the management of the new railway as another. We do not know that Mr. Hays or his associates have taken any person on this coast into their confidence. It is quite true that the main object of the Grand Trunk Pacific at present is to get to the coast; but it is also true that one of the objects of the company is to do business when it reaches it. If it can be shown that in five years from now there will be sufficient to justify construction to a southern terminus the matter will, no doubt, have the proper consideration of the management, and we are not so sure that this particular "moon" is so far away as not to be cried for with some hope of success. In fact, it is not beyond the reasonable limits of probability that the moon may cry for us. Our contemporary certainly advises a wise course to pursue when it suggests to the coast cities to take all advantage possible of the opportunities which the situation will afford; and in any event it is not wisdom to run the risk of the railway officials. If after a careful study of conditions and prospects for traffic, aided by what information may be made available by official bodies of men interested in the subject, it is decided to stick exclusively to a northern terminus, well and good. That is the business of the railway. If on the other hand, the prospects of a more southerly terminus "looks good" to them, no doubt negotiations to that end will be opened up. It is not impossible that a new deal could be made with the Government at Ottawa. If the western end of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were a political enterprise like it is in the eastern end, and we had political "pull" such as our members could have followed the example of the maritime province members and hold out the railway company and the Government. We should, in that event, have had some say in the matter of terminus as well as they. That was, perhaps, too much to expect, represented as we are.

ARTESIAN WATER A FERTILIZER.

Investigations carried on during the last year by Mr. S. W. McCallie, assistant state geologist of Georgia, acting in conjunction with the U. S. Survey, geological survey, have revealed the presence of interesting and perhaps valuable properties in some of the artesian waters in the Coastal Plain of that state. Water taken from a deep well at Bayley showed on analysis 5.5 parts per 1,000,000 of phosphoric acid which would indicate that it might be used for fertilizing as well as for irrigating barren fields. In other words, it may be acceptable to the desert and both food and drink. It is estimated that a layer of this phosphoric acid 12 inches deep over one acre of land would exert a fertilizing effect equal to that of 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer.

USES FOR WASTE PAPER.

Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses of waste paper, man says. After a short time it is broken up and can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much neater way of keeping the outside of a teakettle, the teapot and teapot bright and clean than the method of washing them with soap. The soap is not so good as the best way of polishing knives and otherware and spoons. They shine like silver. For polishing mirrors, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper and cloth is tied over the jar. After fruit is cut the paper can be used to wrap around the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than the old way of washing them with soaps. When one walks over it, two pieces of paper placed between other soaps will not be soiled. If it is necessary to step upon a chair always lay a paper on it and then save the paint or woodwork from damage.

THE CHOLERA INFANTUM FIGHT.

John D. Rockefeller's Reward Is Still Unknown.

Since John D. Rockefeller, after the death of a grandson from cholera infantum, offered a reward of \$100,000 for a specific and quick remedy for this disease, the medical fraternity of the world have been at work endeavoring to ascertain definitely the cause of the so-called "summer complaint" among children. When it is known that 70 per cent. of the deaths among children 5 years old and under are due to cholera infantum, the importance of the news that a specific has been found and is actually in use may be estimated.

A long and careful investigation of the cause of cholera infantum, which most mothers will prefer to call "summer complaint," was undertaken by Dr. P. G. Fletcher, president of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and the result of his researches is that the disease was the bacillus dysenteriae. Proceeding with the hypothesis that the particular bacillus isolated by the Japanese scientist, Shiga, was responsible for the disease and subacute dysentery of the tropics, Dr. Fletcher directed a medical company to prepare an anti-dysenteric serum from the blood of horses immunized against bacillus dysenteriae.

In the preparation of the anti-dysenteric serum an absolute and invariable standard was adopted. The animal is fixedly tethered to a post. The horse must roll in perfect health. The process for the treatment that eventually results in a yield of serum, the horse is first injected with mallein, the agent that produces reaction revealing even the micro-

Scotsman and its judges because the law lords; five of whom are English, one a Scotsman and one an Irishman, were not Presbyterians, and that they had dared to upset the decision of Scottish judges of session, etc., etc., etc., etc., giving no information as to the religious persuasion of these gentlemen. Well, sir, one, the Lord Justice Clerk, is a leading light of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, the other lords of session are Episcopalian. The other lords of session are Episcopalian, and the dissenters, which include the established and Calvinistic principles, which in Scotland makes them dissenters, likely to be more friendly or biased in its favor than the feeling of English Episcopalian who are established churchmen? So much for that question. There is another point which is of much importance in considering the question, and that is that the leaders of the movement to join the United Presbyterian Church, a purely voluntary body, were men whose aim and purpose was to disestablish the church of Scotland. Dr. Blaine and his followers, who were nonconformists as to the means by which they could accomplish it, using political influence of every kind and forgetting the question of Christian conduct in their endeavors. So bad did the situation become that the Free Church of Scotland requested their ministers to pay less attention to disestablishment and more to their religious duties; and yet they were a voluntary church. Not so Dr. Rainy and his followers, who, in their opinion, had professed established principles in season and out of season bitterly attacked the established church, and finally in their frantic determination, they disrupted their Free Church, and the majority join the United Presbyterians, thus intend ing to make the Free Church and the Church of Scotland one by force of numbers. And now by the judgment of the House of Lords they are "holst by their own petard." The Established Church some years ago proposed to introduce a bill to parliament making any vacant see the recognition of official bell tolling. Presbyterian minister (Free, U. P., etc.) to fill the vacancy. Surely that was liberal enough and Christian-like; but that was the last thing to suit Dr. Rainy and his party, and they fought tooth and nail to prevent it. And it passed, Dr. Rainy and his party would have vanished. I hand you here with an article in the Oban Times, one of the principal Scottish newspapers, which, if you will publish in extenso, will show that even in the Free Church there were nonconformists who were not members of the Free Church. Dr. Rainy, who argued for a schism of the same kind. As to the Highland Host as applied to the Free Church in the Highlands in derision by the superior Dr. Rainy, et al., I should like very much to know how many of his supporters among the Free Church were of Scotch and Highland blood in their veins. The names of many of them are enough to make one astonished that they would submit to the use of such a term. Now, sir, I am a Scotsman, perverted at that, a stinkler for her laws and rights; but yet when I read it, I am sorry for him, and I am sorry for his party, and I am sorry for his party would have vanished. I hand you here with an article in the Oban Times, one of the principal Scottish newspapers, which, if you will publish in extenso, will show that even in the Free Church there were nonconformists who were not members of the Free Church.

A SCOTSMAN

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS TOO OLD.

General Kropotkin's complaint that his men are too old to be fit to justify construction to a southern terminus the matter will, no doubt, have the proper consideration of the management, and we are not so sure that this particular "moon" is so far away as not to be cried for with some hope of success. In fact, it is not beyond the reasonable limits of probability that the moon may cry for us. Our contemporary certainly advises a wise course to pursue when it suggests to the coast cities to take all advantage possible of the opportunities which the situation will afford; and in any event it is not wisdom to run the risk of the railway officials. If after a careful study of conditions and prospects for traffic, aided by what information may be made available by official bodies of men interested in the subject, it is decided to stick exclusively to a northern terminus, well and good. That is the business of the railway. If on the other hand, the prospects of a more southerly terminus "looks good" to them, no doubt negotiations to that end will be opened up. It is not impossible that a new deal could be made with the Government at Ottawa. If the western end of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were a political enterprise like it is in the eastern end, and we had political "pull" such as our members could have followed the example of the maritime province members and hold out the railway company and the Government. We should, in that event, have had some say in the matter of terminus as well as they. That was, perhaps, too much to expect, represented as we are.

TEA IS TIBET'S BEVERAGE.

Graphic Description of Meat in the Country of the Dharma Lama.

Tea forms one of the principal articles of commerce in the country of the Dharma Lama, says W. C. Jamison Reid in August Outing. The native is miserably without it, and when it cannot be obtained is willing to sacrifice it to a sterilized rubber tube is introduced into the jugular vein of the horse and the blood collected in a horse's parchment-covered jar. The contents of this jar are then transferred to the mouth of a horse and the blood is allowed to separate from the solid constituents.

During the progress of the experiments that led to the adoption of the anti-dysentery serum as a curative agent into guinea pigs of a certain weight were injected with a portion of the serum measured by the number of anti-dysentery serum.

No disease is so fatal to children as cholera infantum. Every mother or parent should watch for the slightest symptoms and call in the family physician and have the serum injected. It has been found that the earlier the serum is given the greater are the chances for complete immunity against further broods of the complaint.

It is reported by Shiget that anti-dysentery serum is being used in Japan.

It is also being prepared in Russia.

It is both an immunizing and curative agent. The result of its use by the opposing armies has not yet been made known. When the story of the war is written, not the least interesting chapter will be the cure of dysentery.

It is a curious fact, but, I believe correct, that almost without exception every Scottish Judge in the House of Lords, or courts of session and judiciary, is a "Son of the Manse" and mostly sons of Presbyterians.

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SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET.

Today's Game.

This afternoon at the Jubilee Hospital grounds a match will be played between the Victoria and the Victoria Cricket Club and an eleven of the Royal Engineers. The game will commence at 12:30.

The V. C. C. first eleven sailed last evening for the Sound. They play Tacoma today and Seattle on Monday.

THE TURF.

Betting on St. Leger.

More interest is being taken in the St. Leger to be run at Doncaster, England, on Wednesday next, than for many years past. Not only is the big sweepstakes being won by the English bookmakers, Messrs. Stevenson and McDonald report considerable business. Pretty Polly, the favorite, has been well backed, 50 to 40 on her having been laid several times, and she is now at 6 to 4 on. Ajax has been backed at 450 to 100, and some think that, with a bit of luck, he will have found many admirers, especially for a place. The following are the latest odds quoted. Six to 4 on Pretty Polly, 9 to 3 each against Ajax and St. Amant, 100 to 8 each against John O'Gaunt, Andover and Almsford, 16 to 1 against Gouvernant, 25 to 1 St. Denis and 40 to 50 to 1 against the others.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Members of Party From Nicola In the City.

Dr. R. W. Ellis and R. A. Johnson, who have been employed on a geological survey for the Dominion government of the Nicola valley, Aspen Grove copper camp and the Aberdeen copper camp, are in the city to collect certain data from the provincial mines department.

In connection with a Colonist reporter last evening Mr. Johnson said that the work of the party was now completed and they would leave for Ottawa almost immediately. The report, which will be of the greatest interest to mining people, will be published in the winter, and should afford valuable information in respect to the coal areas of Nicola.

Recognition surveys were made for the Dominion government in this section by Dr. Dawson many years ago, but the



Nestle's Food

has stood the most exacting tests of several generations. It is so easily assimilated that the most delicate baby thrives on it. Made only of pure cow's milk, and needs only water to prepare it for use.

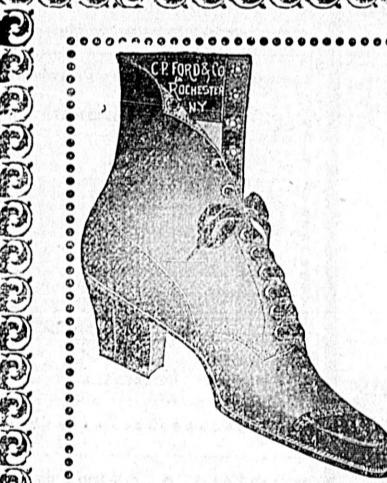
Let us send you, free of charge, a sample package of Nestle's Food containing sufficient for eight full meals.

Send us a postal card.

LEEMING MILES & CO.

Canadian Agents

MONTRÉAL



How Are You Fixed
... WITH ...
BOOTS & SHOES
... FOR ...
THIS FALL

We have just received the finest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that we have ever carried. We want you to see our windows for the display. What you don't see ask for. We have it.

Sole Agent for the Ralston Health Shoe

Have you seen them? Per pair \$5.00
Men's Sporting Chrome Calf Bals, 15 inches high, at \$6.50
Men's Chrome Calf Lace Bals, 10 inches high, at \$5.00
Men's Buckskin Shoes, rubber soles, at \$4.00
Men's English Kip Waterproof Boots, from \$3.00 to \$4.50

Agent for the Geo. A. Slater Invictus Shoe

Ladies' Vici Kid Lace Boots, kid lined, good soles \$4.00
Ladies' Box Calf Goodyear Welt Lace Boots \$2.75
Ladies' Dong. Kid Lace, patent tip, good soles \$2.00
Ladies' Dong. Kid Lace Boots, Goodyear welt \$2.50



The Playhouses

THE EDISON.

Performers from Australia to Give Entertainment at The Dallas.

People wanting to be reuinued of happy days in the Old Country should not fail to call at the Dallas hotel on Monday evening next to see "The Pierrots" in their novel and attractive entertainment. These artists are returning to England from Australia, where they completely captivated the music-loving public. The Australian press speak in the highest terms of their ability and consider them the most favorable source. Grimal, George Groves, Mr. H. Squarr and such other well known English entertainers. Their work is refined and pleasing. All ages and sexes may enjoy themselves without the susceptibilities of one or the other being violently wrung. Their programme is very popular in England, and nothing of the kind has been heard in Victoria. They come with strong commendations from many well known society leaders, and their Australian success justifies their introduction. The people of Victoria who always prefer artists to recognized celebrities will surely not fail to tend these two a hearty welcome.

Mr. Jesse A. Longfield will assist at the piano.

PERSONALS.

Messrs. Charles and E. Eberle, of Los Angeles, are in the city. They have just returned home in Eastern Canada and are enroute to Mexico, where they are operating a very rich silver mine. They leave this evening for Seattle, accompanied by Eastern American representatives of capital.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Driard were Mr. and Mrs. H. Hulton-Harrop of England; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wadsworth of Greenwood; C. O. Zollars, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Zollars; C. P. Lancaster, Vancouver; E. M. Skeete, Barabas, and John E. Griffiths, of the Michigan Central railroad.

Mrs. Phair, Lilcoot, and Miss Phair, Mr. B. Williams, the well known clothier of Yates street, has returned from a trip to St. Louis and various Eastern cities.

Mr. Alex. Ewen, the well known canner of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Andrew G. Smith and W. S. Ritchie of Salt Spring Island, are at the Victoria hotel.

Andy Morrison, M. P. for New Westminster, Miss Henderson and Miss Johnson, all of the Royal City, are at the Driard.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Victoria included J. H. Blockley, Nanaimo; C. J. Tully, Duncans; G. S. Buffman, St. Louis; L. O. and F. E. Bliss, Iowa; Chas. Johnson, New York, and W. Nelson, San Francisco.

John Hendry, A. E. Woods, E. R. McNeill and Geo. E. Hilton of Vancouver, arrived at the Driard last evening.

J. W. Coburn, Ladysmith, is at the Vernon.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Victoria included J. G. Gourley, Galt; John A. Smith, Alberni; Mrs. Halliday, Comox; Lorne Elliott, Winnipeg; Miss Macfarlane, Medicine Hat; Miss Standfield, London, Ont.; and Mrs. G. Wadsworth, Vancouver.

Henry Schake, the machinery man of the Royal City, is at the Vernon. G. Sheldon-Williams, editor of the B. C. Mining Exchange, came over from Vancouver last night and is registered at the Driard.

Herbert Stanton, assistant government agent at Nanaimo, is in town on short trip.

J. Cahill has disposed of his various timber interests in his district, and left yesterday for Vancouver, accompanied by his family. Mr. Cahill has been one of the most successful timber speculators in the Kootenays. Six years ago he came to Moyle, and while others paid attention only to prospective and looking for timber, he sat at his table and said the day would soon come when his lumber would take rank with mining, if not surpass it. He had the field to himself, and lost no time in corraling miles of choicest timber in the district. People dubbed him the "timber magnate," and he is now a comparatively wealthy man. Mr. Cahill was a good man for this country, and was one of the very first to get outside sawmills men interested here. He will leave his family in Vancouver and go north and locate other units in the new line of railway—Moyle Leader.

The Grand Theatre on Johnson street has been the centre of attraction in an amusement way this week, the whole bill being a strong one and the cockatoo circus, a novelty which has pleased and surprised old and young alike. To give the children who have not been able to see the performance during the week on account of the schools, an opportunity, Manager Jamieson has arranged to give two matinee performances this afternoon, the doors being opened at 2 o'clock and the first performance beginning at 2:30 sharp. Ladies and children are advised to be on hand early, as there is sure to be a rush. The second performance will begin about 3:45.

FISHERMEN MAKE TROUBLE.

Private advices by mail tell of serious trouble to the Alaska Fisheries Union cannery at Chilkat. A number of striking Italian fishermen there became so demonstrative over their alleged

rights.

Peasant, Harmless, Reliable, and Effective.

Every mother should have it in the house.

A household remedy for nearly sixty years.

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PRICE . 850.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, or have children of relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable treatise on these deplorable diseases. The sample bottle will be sent by mail prepaid to your nearest Post-office address. Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief and cure. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to

THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Tenders are invited for the building of a 30-foot Service Cutter, H. M. Government to supply all raw materials. Specified to be of oak, to be built for ten years, at an annual rental of \$100, of the Salt Lagoon, situated southeast of Carrington Bay, Cortes Island, said to contain 150 acres, more or less, for the planting, breeding, culture, production and fishing of oysters, and uses connected therewith.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental (\$100), and the amount of bonus tendered. The cheque will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 27th August, 1904.

C. HARRIS, Naval Store Officer.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 7th September, 1904, from any person who may desire to bid for a lease for ten years, at an annual rental of \$100, of the Salt Lagoon, situated southeast of Carrington Bay, Cortes Island, said to contain 150 acres, more or less, for the planting, breeding, culture, production and fishing of oysters, and uses connected therewith.

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